A MONSTER LATE FOVND OVT AND DISCOVERED.

Or

The ſcourging of Tiplers, the ruine of *Bacchus*, and the bane of Tapſters.

wherein is plainly ſet forth all the lawes of the Kingdome, that be now in force againſt Ale-houſe keepers, Drunkards, and haunters of Ale-houſes, with all the paines and penalties in the ſame lawes.

With ſundry of their cunning inventions, hatched out of the Divells ſtore-houſe, and daily practiſed by Ale-houſe-keepers, Tapſters, &c. With an eaſie way to reforme all ſuch diſorders.

Compiled by *R. R.*

Iſa: 5. 11. *Woe be to them that riſe vp early to follow drunkenneſſe, &c.*

Imprinted at *Amſterdam* Anno 1628.

TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE, SIR

HVGHE HAMERSLEY, LORD Maior of the Renowned Cittie of *London*.

THe Citizens of this most famous, and praise-deseruing Citty are not ignorant (Right Honourable,) how that your Lordship hath alwayes beene ready and forward, so farre as in you lay, to punish and suppresse all publike enormities, and to remoue or reforme all notorious and palpable abuses, which were, or might proue scandalous, or any way an annoyance to this well gouerned Citty, not onely in the time of your Shreiualty, but likewise euer since, so often as occasion was offered. But such is the iniquity of these disordered times, and the daily encrease of secret and mischieuous corner-lurking euills, that were your Lordship, & other well disposed Gouernours, to whom the glory of the Land is pretious, and the disgrace thereof odious; (more watchfull then Argus, *and as quicksighted as* Lynceus, *yet would you be in no wise able to discouer the tenth part of the shamefull sinnes, which are not only priuatly committed in shopps, and houses, but euen publikely acted (as it were in contempt of Magistrates and authority) in the streets. Among which numberlesse crimes (because your*

Lordship neither hath leisure to peruse so tedious a discourse, nor I the skill should I indeauour to display them all:) there be three most grosse, and open Sunne-daring vices, hourely committed within the walls and precincts of this Citie, which no man that hath but common sense can otherwise choose then to take notice of, and if he haue either feare, or loue of God in him, will study and desire to haue them rooted out, and their actors or fautors condignely punished, the rather for that there are sundry Penall statutes, by Law enacted, and still in force against them: which three raigning sinnes are:

First, Drunkennesse, needlesse drinking, and Gaming permitted in Ale-houses, and Typling houses without restraint.

Secondly, Swearing, Lying, and open blaspeming the holy name of God without checke, or controwle.

Thirdly, Ingrossing, Regrading, and forestalling the marketts, so that hardly can any Victualls be bought, but at the third, or second hand at least.

I am my good Lord no Prophet, nor the sonne of a Prophet, and that may appeare by this little Treatise rudely compiled without forme, or prescript, method, and as boldly presented to your Lordships view, which I wold not presume to doe, if I had not some experience by my owne knowledge, of these so ordinary, inordinate offences, which accrue by meanes of Drunkennesse, Tospotts, Alehouse-keepers, and idle fellowes, frequenting such places of disorder: for the more speedy redresse whereof I humbly craue your Lordshipps assistance, by which I and others who detest such a base and degenerate course of life, may in part be auenged of them, which may now the better be effected, by reason the Law is in your owne hands, and you haue absolute po-

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wer to put it in execution, which if your Lordship vpon this my slender motion vouchsafe to vndertake, it will redound no lesse to your Honour, in professing your selfe the Lords Champion; then you already haue by being the Kings immediate substitute, and chiefe Colonell of this honoured Citie.

Assuring my selfe that your Lordship was a principall furtherer for the reedifying the ruined and long decayed walls of Gods Church at St. Iames in the Dukes place; when Sir Edward Barkeham was Lord Maior, which remaines to yours and his euerlasting fame: so your religious zeale and vtmost furtherance will be no lesse forward in defacing and pulling downe the Diuells Chappells, the number whereof in London and the Suburbes are exceeding many, and still doe multiplie. For whereas there are within and about the Cities Liberties but an hundred twenty two Churches for the seruice and worshipp of God: there are I dare say aboue thirty hundred Ale-houses, Tipling-houses, Tobacco-shops, &c. in London and the skirts thereof, wherein the Diuell is daily serued & honoured.

The which insufferable number of such vngodly houses might with ease bee reduced to bee equall in number with the Churches, or fewer; (which yet would bee sufficient, yea more then needed) were there not many penurious Clarkes, and others, whose chiefe meanes and liuing, is extracted out of the multitude of those irreligious Alehouses, and they therefore for their owne priuate gaines will vse both friends and persuasions to haue them (though to the vndoing of the Common-wealth) continued, and multiplied; which how vnfitting it is to be tolerated in a well gouerned City, I referre to your Lordships wisedome, & graue godly consideration.

 Yours in all duty. R. R.

TO the Right Worſhipfull the Alder-men, the Sherives, and to all other Worſhipfull Aſſiſtants, and Companies within the Citty, which truly reſpect the Honour of their Country, and vnfeignedly deſire the reformation of all ſuch diſorders, as may impaire it in wealth, & eſtimation, and would in loue thereto ſet a helping hand to the extirpation of Drunkenneſſe, needleſſe Drinking, and idle company keeping in Ale-houſes, and to that end would willingly wiſh the parting of that vnruly kind of good fellowſhipp, the ſubverſion of Ale-houſes, the ruine of *Bacchus*, and the bane of Tapſters in this Citty, and Kingdome: to all that are ſo well diſpoſed, the Author wiſheth continuance of health increaſe of honour, and aſſurance of happineſſe.

TO THE CHRISTIAN READERS, AND TO THE worshipfull Companies of the Vintners and Inholders in *London* and *England*.

LOuing and Christian Readers you may wonder at this that a Mechanicall man such a one as I am should become a Book-maker for say you ỳ Art and Mistery doth belong to Schollers & Poets, which vse termes of Rhetoricke and Logicke, and not for Mechanickes to meddle with.

And likewise you may thinke that I had either very little Imployment, or els I were a common frequenter of these Ale-houses, but be it so, I know right well that I shall & must abide the censures of many both learned and vnlearned, and *Momus* will be meddling, and thrust in his fooles bolt amongst the rest: but I little weigh or esteeme them, I hope that with patience and constancie I shall vndergoe them all: yet this I know assuredly, that the wise and godly Readers will judge of this iust even as it is plaine, honest, and simple; for in this here following, I neither meane nor name any particular person, but generally I aime at the common offences; therefore if any man that is an offendour bee moved or nearly touched with any thing that's here said, I doe wish that man for to make a speciall vse of it to himselfe, and not to passe it slightly over: for if he be not wilfully blinded, he may see and obserue what these tiplers vsually doe every day in the weeke, how they trudge and runne to the Brewers for their strong and mild Ale, and striving who shall be serued first, three or foure barrells in a day, even in these hard times, where all men complaine of such hardnesse, and yet they will not leaue their good liquor, although they starue for want of clothes and firing, as many shackrages doe.

And now to all you generous gallants and braue ſparks of the worſhipfull Companies of Vintners, Inholders, Cookes, and others, who are tearmed common Victualers by the lawes of the Kingdome, as I haue ſhewed in this here following, that theſe Ale-houſe-keepers and common Typlers cannot bee tearmed Victuallers in that nature and ſenſe as you be, neither haue they any calling thereunto in this Common-weale, yet ſtand ſtill at the pleaſure of the Iuſtices. Which all your callings are ſo to bee reſpected and regarded that this Common-wealth cannot poſſibly bee without ſuch for the enterteinment of all ſuch trauailours and wayfaring men of all ſorts and rankes, when any Arabian ſo ſhall happen, and you making proviſion accordingly, I know to your extraordinary coſt and charges of ſeruants, houſes of great rents, lodging diet in horſe-meates, and that not after the meaneſt faſhion, but of the beſt and ſeuerall varieties of all ſorts: therefore I would not haue any of you for to thinke or imagine that I ſhould bee ſo ſimple as for to ranke you (being men of ſuch gravity and wiſdome) amongſt a company of new found and vpſtart Tiplers and Tapſters, whoſe wickedneſſe the earth cannot well beare; and that I am well aſſured that theſe Ale-houſe-keepers and Tiplers bring much damage and hinderance to you all, but more eſpecially to you the worthy Inkeepers; for I haue ſeene and doe very well know my ſelfe, that your gueſts when they come to your houſes, and there ſet vp their horſes, they doe by a kind of a cuſtome challenge lodging, and ſo had in with all good attendance: but many of them neither dine or ſup, or ſcarce call for a pot of Beere in your houſes, but goe me altogether to theſe Tipling houſes, and ſit ſwilling and tipling all the day, and at night they come to you for lodging.

Wherefore me thinks that you being thus wronged as I am ſure you be by the multitude of theſe Typling houſes you ſhould be chiefe aiders & aſſiſters to further the execution of the lawes of the Kingdome as is ſet down in this here following, and to be chiefe helpers vnto the Maieſtrates in

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in the execution of them, wherein you ſhould doe a godly and a worthy worke as I doe ſuppoſe: for here wee neede not to haue either mechanicall pollices, or new Seſſions of Parliament, the remedies are already eſtabliſhed, and I doe hope that the Adminiſtration of true Iuſtice will quickely worke a reformation in all ſuch offendors, but the reformaon doth wholly belong to the Maieſtrate, although the benefit be generall: but I as your friend doe here in zeale diſcover vnſufferable faults; but I deale not with faulty men, whom (as one well ſaith) I doe referre to publicke Iuſtice, and to your cenſures. I am bold to preſent this, and at commandement my ſelfe; and ſo I end to trouble you any more at this time, but in no time will leaue to be

Your aſſured Friend,
Richard Rawlidge.

TO THE SINCERE ZEALOVS AND SACRED MInisters of Gods holy word and sacraments.

RIght worthy Preachers and zealous Pastors, rulers and gouernours of the Church of God here in England: *how many and manifold are all those bookes and sermons published both in print and pulpit by you, touching these euills and vnciuill disorders, and that you haue not ceased either priuatly or publikely to vse your best skill for the suppressing of the same: but if that you did but see and know that which I doe see daily and hourely practised in these and by these Typlers in their houses, you would confesse with me and say, Alas, Alas, all our labour is but lost labour, for there is no reformation at all, but is euery day worse and worse.*

Wherefore yourreuerent and religious Preachers and Pastors, I the vnworthiest of ten thousand haue somewhat examined the causes of this, and haue dined so deepe as may be into those good and profitable lawes of the Kingdome, and in my search I thinke I haue hit the naile on the head, and lackes nothing but your aid & assistance for to ioyne with the graue and godly Maiestrates for the ruinating and rooting out the denns and holes of these vgly monsters; for as I say, there needes neither mechanicall pollices, nor new Sessions of Parliament, for all the lawes be well and good already, there lacks nothing but execution: & thus I end being

Your assured Friend,
R. R.

A MONSTER LATE FOVND OVT AND DIS-COVERED.

WHat the lascivious Poet *Ovid* set downe as a Rule to bee obserued by incontinent Lovers, when he said:

Dicere quæ puduit, scribere cogit Amor.
Loue constraine me to reueale
What shame would haue me to conceale.

Even that very speach may I hope without offence be vsed by me to good purpose. For I confesse ingeniously, I am loth, and ill ashamed to discover and lay open the follies of my Country-men, or the vices harboured in the bosome of my ever dearely esteemed Country: for I take God to witnesse I am so far from imitating, or commending, the vngodly fact of vnnaturall *Cham*, in disclosing his Fathers secretts; that I would rather adventure my life in Redemption of *Englands* honour, and my Mothers (I meane my Countries) Reputation: then gaine a million by publishing ought that might worke her disgrace. It is Loue therefore that makes me take pen in hand, yea the loue to the weale of this Realme, the loue to the Renowne of this Citty, but principally the loue to the safety of my Country mens bodies, and salvation of their pretious dearely purchased soules: this love

 inforceth

inforceth me to diſcloſe the inſuing enormities, hoping that what I write will as I intend it, proue to the good of many, and preiudice of none, at leaſt of any honeſt minded.

We may well vnderſtand as well by the relation of Trauellers, as by our owne experience, that *London* is not alone the Honour of our Nation, but by others reputed the mirror of *Europe*, for Ciuill Gouernment, and ſtately buildings, and the vnparalel'd patterne of vertue in her many graue Senators and Citizens. But (with griefe of heart I ſpeake it, and the reproch of all thoſe who haue cauſed or ſuffered it:) this ſo renowned, ſo famous a Place, this peereleſſe Citty, this *London*, hath within the memory of man loſt much of hir priſtine luſtre, and renowne, by being peſtered and filled with many great and crying ſinnes, which were firſt hatched, and are ever ſince toſtered and maintained, in Play-houſes, Ale-houſes Bawdy-houſes, Dicing-houſes, otherwiſe ſtiled Ordinaries, of which, which are the moſt Receptacles of all manner of baſeneſſe and ludeneſſe, is hard to be diſtinguiſht, for all of them entertained men and women of all ſorts, come who would if they brought money with them: which houſes of ſuch Receipt flouriſh and keepe a great quoile in this famous Citty (the more is the ſhame) at this day: many a young Gentleman, and prodigall Citizen, being ſtript daily both out of lands, money, and wares, in theſe Dicing, Tipling, and Gaming houſes, by Cheaters, Conny-cathers, and Shifters, who in the habits of Gentlemen (being indeede nothing leſſe) are there harboured.

All which houſes, and traps for Gentlemen, and o-

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thers, of ſuch Receipt, were formerly taken notice of by many Citizens, and well diſpoſed graue Gentlemen, who ſaw, and well perceiued the many inconveniences, and great Damage, that would enſue vpon the long ſufferance of the ſame, not only to particular perſons, but that it would alſo bee a great diſparagement to the Governours, and a diſhonour to the Government of this honourable Citty, if ſome order were not ſpeedily taken for the ſuppreſſing of common houſes for Enterludes, and Dicing, and Carding, &c. within the Citty, and Liberties thereof: whereupon ſome of the pious Magiſtrates made humble ſuit to the late Queene *Elizabeth* of ever-living memorie, and her privy Counſaile, and obteined leaue from her Maieſty to thruſt thoſe Players out of the Citty, and to pull downe the Dicing houſes: which accordingly was affected, and the Play-houſes in *Gracious ſtreet*, *Biſhops-gate-ſtreet*, nigh *Paules*, that on *Ludgate* hill, the *White-Friars* were put downe, and other lewd houſes quite ſuppreſt within the Liberties, by the care of thoſe religious Senators: for they did their beſt to remoue all diſorders out of their Citties Liberties; and ſurely had all their ſucceſſors followed their worthy ſtepps, ſinne would not at this day haue beene ſo powerfull, and raigning as it is; for though all Magiſtrates here on earth are in the holy Scriptures called Gods, yet many times they ſhew, and practiſe the infirmities of men; for many can diſcover the miſchiefes, and evills, which beare ſway in Citties, and Townes, that the Magiſtrate ſeeth not, chance ſcarſe heareth of, but the Magiſtrate alone muſt remove, and remedy the ſame.

After a long continuance of theſe enormous evills in this honoured Citty, it pleaſed the Lord to ſtirre vp one amongſt many thouſands, who did ſo take thoſe grievous diſorders to heart, (it ſhould ſeeme by his owne experience) that he preſented a little Treatiſe to the worthy Citizens, and dedicated it vnto Sir *Edward Osborne*, then Lord Maior of this Citty, and to the graue, and worſhipfull Aldermen of the ſame, giving vnto it this Title: *A Mirrour for Magiſtrates of Citties.*

The Booke is yet extant to be ſeene, and read, wherin the Author layes open at large all the cunning, and crafty inventions of Dicers, Brokers, Baudes, Cheaters, and Shifters, with many good, and ſenſible reaſons and perſuaſion, as well for to roote out, and aboliſh all ſuch vngodly houſes, and doings, cleane from this Citty, as alſo very pithily and earneſtly diſſuading young Gentlemen, and others, from haunting or comming into any ſuch houſes of wickedneſſe.

For as the Author himſelfe who was too too well acquainted with all ſuch abuſes ſufficiently proveth, the toleration of thoſe prophane ſtage playes, and ſinfull houſes, did vndoe and begger many hundreds by baſe tricks that were daily kept and maintained in them, by Gentlemen-like Cheaters, and Shifters, who lived onely by making a Prey of others.

And whereas his zeale and loue, which vndoubtedly he did beare vnto this honourable Citty, did moue him to vſe his beſt skill for the extirpation of theſe ſo harmefull, and ſpreading Evills; or at leaſt to haue them reformed ſo much as lay in his witt, and power to doe: which the better to compaſſe, he brings

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in and cites the worthy example of that pious, and thrice Noble Emperour, *Alexander Seuerus*, Emperour of *Rome*, whose courage and royall zeale was such, that when he came to that Imperiall seate, and found the Citty, and Citizens of *Rome*, to be altogether out of order, and addicted to practise all kinde of villanies, riot and wickednesse, and no good discipline that had before beene put in execution, but every one did what him lifted in sinning, by reason of that vncontrouled liberty, and sufferance, which they all had and enioyed by the abominable practises, and wicked examples of their former Emperors, but more especially by that last wicked one *Heliogabalus*, the monster of men, who did not onely practise by himselfe all manner of Sodomiticall, and beastly filthinesse in his owne person, but suffered and allowed any thing to be done, and committed in that Citty, except that which was good, and commendable. Whereupon this succeeding Noble Emperour, *Alexander*, after many graue admonitions, and godly learned Orations vsed by him both to the Senatours, Gentlemen and Citizens of *Rome*, he did not ignorantly apply medicines to the outward sore, vntill he had throughly searched the inward cause, and finding the outward wounds of that Common-wealth of *Rome*, to be *Pride*, *Prodigality*, *Dicing*, *Drunkennesse*, *Lechery*, *Vsurie*, *Auarice*, and such like, the extirpation of which Vices, and naughtinesse, doeth not onely consist in the chastising of offendors, but also in the sifting, and suppressing the cause of such evills: for that good and pious Emperor knew well enough, that every River had a Spring, and each disease a nourishing humour, and every vice a

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ſpeciall ſuccour. Reaſon inſtructed him, that no thiefe would rob by the way, or be ſo bold to commit any villany, if he had no place of reſort wherein to ſhrowd himſelfe; ſo if there were no Brothell houſes, ſhame would hinder whoredome, and lecherie; and take away Tipling-houſes, Drunkards would bee forced to be ſober againſt their wills: which cauſes being ſtopped, or removed, the inordinate frequenters of them will they, nill they, muſt change their courſe.

And having thus by his wiſdome & diligence found out the cauſes of all ſuch groſſe abominations to bee thoſe houſes of Receipt, that gaue entertainment to all cõmers whatſoever, by harbouring them after the commitment of miſchiſe, and giving way to their practiſe of wickedneſſe: he preſently did enact and eſtabliſh many wholeſome and profitable Lawes and Conſtitutions for the reſtraint, and rooting out all ſuch Brothell and beaſtly houſes, and houſe-keepers, baniſhing them forth of the Citty of *Rome*.

And firſt, for the Tipling houſes, Dicing houſes, and Stewes, which were the nurſery of all vices, and harbour of lewd perſons, hee *ſuppreſſed all thoſe that were of euill fame*, ſaying, *that if the Owners thereof could not liue, but vpon the vndoing of others, and by the ſinnes of the people: It were but reaſon they ſhould ſtarue by the neceſſity of their idle bringing vp.*

Secondly: All ſuch Tauernes and Tipling-houſes ſhould be no other then open Booths, that the Cenſors might ſee the behauiours and conditions of the people that haunted them.

Thirdly: No Gentleman Romane *ſhould reſort to any ſuch houſes vpon paine to looſe the name of a Gentleman.*

Fourthly:

Fourthly: That no Victualing or Brothell houses should open their doores after the Sunne Setting, or before his rising; by which politicke ordinance, the Conseruators tooke notice what sort of people repaired to them.

Fifthly, Euery Citizen was straitly forbidden to eate or drinke in any Tauerne or Tipling-house, for such houses were intended and allowed for the entertainment onely of Trauailours and strangers, which came vnto the City about their lawfull businesse, and trading.

All these, and a great many more good statutes were by him ordeined for the better government of the Common-wealth, which here I omit, because they doe nothing concerne the matter now in hand.

But this noble Emperor well foresaw, that the seuerest and best Lawes without execution, were but as fire which gaue no heate, or like vnto Cobwebbs through which the Horners doe breake, when small flies are caught and entangled. For surely all good Lawes without the due administration of Iustice, are like to a backe sword which smiteth the poore with the edge, and the rich with the blunt side. And to the end that Citty of *Rome* might prosper by the banishing and confusion of wickednesse and disorder, he appointed (according to the Counsell of *Plato*) three-score graue persons, which were called Conseruatours of the Common-weale, for euery Tribe two, *Rome* being diuided into thirty Tribes, as we haue in *London* foure and twenty wards; whose charge, and office was, to looke narrowly to the demeanour of all the people, and finding any fault contrary to the Lawes, they were bound to make a Presentment twice a week vnto the Prætor, or Prouost, of all such disorders as

they found committed within the Citty, who was inioyned to punish every Delinquent, according to the Law, and nature of the offence, without partiality, favour, or affection, to any degree, or person whatsoever; whence it must needs follow, that where the trespasses of the greater ones are punished and never pardoned by Connivency, the poorer, and worst sort will amend for feare more then for loue.

But now to our purpose proposed, leaving the discovery of the Infirmities of forraigne Citties: (for in the heart of the best governed Citties vice and wickednesse will haue their mansion, and place of residence doe the Magistrate what hee can:) to come home therefore to our selves.

London, the Capitall Citty of *England*, and at this day the mirrour of Christendome, harboureth and fostereth in her bosome, many dangerous Infirmities, which if the wisedome and vigilancy of the carefull Magistrate doe not speedily heale and redresse, it is greatly to be feared, that ere long the wickednesse of her Inhabitants will eclipse her honour, and abate her prosperity.

For London now at this day, as it was in those times before spoken of is filled and pestered with common Alehouses, and Typling houses ten to one more then were those aforenamed houses of Dabling & Dizing: for in those days some 50. or 60. yeers since Alehouses were scant; and whereas now euery street replenished with such houses and Citizens of most sortes and rancks ordinarily frequenting them, to swill eat and drinke in: whereas all, or most of those Cittizens haue houses of their owne, with Wiues Children

Children and Seruants to looke vnto, and prouide for, which well considered cannot but be a great inconuenience and discredit to him that vseth when a man shall neglect his owne housholde for to dine or sup in an Alehouse.

In many well gouerned Republiques, Citizens are prohibited by speciall order prescribed in the lawe, nor to eat nor to drinke out of their houses, vnlesse that one Neighbour inuited another to their priuate house. But ill custome and toleration of late hath greatly altered the former commendable order in London, therefore happy is that man that is either aduised by sage counsell, or warned by other mens harmes passed before him: wherefore a care for to continue the welfare and yet flourishing estate of this most famous Cittie, will no doubt cause the cheife Magistrates better to looke into the behauour of all such riotous vnthrifts, who not onely consume their whole estates in base Ale-houses, Typling houses, but many times they wast other mens goods also.

All which abuses, trickes, disorders, wrongs, and mischiefes, which come by meanes of so many Alehouses, as are now set vp, and allowed, within, and about the Citty of *London*, here briefly follow.

For the better entrance whereinto, I would intreat the Reader to obserue two sorts of Drunkards, *viz.*

the { *Great* / *Infirme* } *Drunkard.*

The Great Drunkard is he that can, and will sitt swilling, and Tipling, with twenty seuerall Companies in a day, and yet never be drunke; this is he that makes

his belly as a barrell, that wasts and spoileth more good liquor in one day, then would serue two or three honest families, being moderately taken: his whole delight and profession, is to quaffe from morning till midnight, and will scarse (if he can get any Tospots to keepe him company) afford his hydropicall body any time of rest, or sleepe, being able to turne a vessell of strong Beere or Ale through his guts in a day.

The Infirme Drunkard is he, that by reason of the weakenesse of his braine, is not able to drinke the tith of that the other *Bacchus* consumeth: but hee is presently snapt vp into the Crowne Office, being a sheep in comparison of the other swill tubb.

The holy Scriptures are plentifully stored with both precepts and examples, threatning woes and punishments against this swinish sinne of Drunkennesse: but they reprove, and speake of no sort of Drinke, or Drinkers, but of Wine bibbers onely, the reason is for that in those times, and in those Countreys, as likewise here with vs, they had no other Drinke but wine and water. Therefore the Scriptures in those kindes meete not with these Northerne parts of the world, who cunningly and artificially haue deuised to make extraordinary strong Drinke of Corne, and Grayne, which were ordeyned and appointed by Almighty God not for to make Drinke, but Bread, wherewith to strengthen the heart of man: for as the Grape was appointed by God to make Wine to cheare vp the heart, so Corne was ordeined to make bread, to strengthen the heart. Now so it is as the meanest capacity may easily apprehend there is an infinite quantity of corne and graine converted into Mault, to make

strong

ſtrong Drinke of in this Citty and Kingdome; which daily cauſeth much ſpoyle and waſt, by Drunkennes, and needleſſe drinking in Ale-houſes, and Tipling houſes, by reaſon ſo many of them are permitted to be ſet vp in every corner, and way for to enterteine theſe ſtroy goods.

I make no doubt (Right Honourable) but that you have beene, and are ſufficiently informed of the many, and inſufferable inconveniences, abuſes, waſt, hurt, and miſchiefes, which formerly haue, and ſtill doe hourely come vnto this honourable Citty, and Kingdome, by the ſufferance of ſo many blind Ale-houſes, and beggarly Tipling houſes, which though it bee ſo, yet I humbly intreat your good Lordſhip, that you would bee gratiouſly pleaſed to accept of this plaine, but true diſcovery (among the reſt) of all ſuch open miſchiefes, as are here briefly preſented to your Lordſhips view, not regarding the meanneſſe of the preſenter, but minding the matter to be reformed.

This waſting and conſuming of Gods good creatures by ſuch diſordered Tipling in Ale-houſes, as now is vſed, was long ago foreſeene and feared by the wiſe and learned of the land, whereupon they indeavoured to make ſundry lawes and ſtatutes, at ſeverall Parliaments for to prevent ſuch evills and miſchiefes as were then feared to enſue vpon the ſame. As firſt of all.

In the 11. yeare of *Henry* the 7. *Chap.* 2.
So likewiſe in the 19. of *Henry* the 7. *Cap.* 12.
Anno quinto Edwardi ſexti Cap. 25.
Anno 39. *Eliz. Cap.* 16.
Anno primo Regis Iacobi Cap. 9.

Anno quarto Iacobi Cap.5.
Anno septimo Iacobi Cap.8.
Anno vicesimo primo Iacobi Cap.7.
Anno primo Regis Caroli Cap. 3.

In the eleventh yeare of King *Iames*, a worthy Proclamation given at the *Guild-hall* for *London*, when Sir *Thomas Middleton* was Lord Major.

And in the sixteenth of King *Iames* a Proclamation giuen at *Newmarket*, the nineteenth of *Ianuary*, 1618.

All which Lawes and Proclamations (Right Honourable and Worshipfull) I haue taken speciall view and notes of in every particular, and have them in a readinesse to shew, if any shall require the same. And therefore I did not thinke it so fitting for to insert the principall branches in this small Treatise, because they would be something tedious, yet will I give a touch of them all, and so passe on to the rest.

All these Lawes here before recited, were made and ordeined to restraine the disorders, and vnnecessary wastfull expences, which daily and hourely are kept and maintained in Ale-houses, and Tipling houses, by Drunkards and needlesse drinkers resorting to them, and there spending lavishly the greater part both of their time, and stocke, whiles their wives and children sit in want at home, and ready to starve. For in those dayes people scorned to be seene to goe to an Ale-house, but at all festivall times in the yeare, and at other times also they vsed other exercises, as every man liked abroad, as that commendable exercise of shooting, and of Beare-baiting, stoole-ball, foot-ball, wasters, and such like: but now in these our wofull dayes of sinning those publicke exercises are left of, by the

reason

reaſon that the Preachers of the land did ſo envay againſt them, as Lords of miſrule, and the reſt: whereupon there was ſome conſideration taken of thoſe doings, and ſo the Preachers and Iuſtices did put downe, and forbid all ſuch publike ſportings on the Sabbath day, but when that the people generally were forbidden their old and antient familiar meetings and ſportings, what then followed? Why, ſure Ale-houſe hunting: for even then and at that time Ale-houſes did firſt begin to be in requeſt, and every day filled with Drunkards and needleſſe Drinkers; ſo that the people would haue their meetings, either publikely with paſtimes abroad, or elſe privatly in drunken Ale-houſes, waſting and conſuming: The Preachers then did reproue dallianſey, and dancings of maides and young men together; but now they haue more cauſe to reproue drunkenneſſe and whoring, that is done privately in Ale-houſes: now whether of theſe two is the worſt let any man iudge of it rightly; for the publike Recreations being laid of, now almoſt every ſtreet is full of ſuch Alehouſes, and Citizens and others reſorting to them.

The which Lawes be all ſtill in force, and are made perpetuall with theſe fines and forfeitures enſuing to be levied vpon the keepers of Ale-houſes, as alſo vpon the Drunkards, and others reſorting to them, and likewiſe the Churchwardens, Sidemen, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and others, which beare inferiour Offices, were liable to be puniſhed for not looking to the execution of thoſe Lawes.

And firſt of all the Ale-houſe-keeper is to forfeit twenty ſhillings for euery pot of Beere or Ale, if he doth take any

more

more then a penny for a full Ale Quart of the beſt Drinke, and two Quarts a penny of the ſmalleſt.

Secondly, they forfeit ten ſhillings for euery one that they enterteine into their houſes at any time to ſwill and tipple.

Thirdly, euery one that is taken drunke is to pay fiue ſhillings, or to ſit in the ſtockes ſixe houres.

Fourthly, euery one reſorting or going to any Ale-houſe to ſwill and tipple at any time, to forfeit three ſhillings foure pence, or to ſit in the ſtockes foure houres.

Fifthly, if any Ale-houſe-keeper bee conuicted of any of theſe offences, he muſt bee diſabled from keeping any Ale-houſe for three yeares.

Sixthly, If the Churchwardens and Conſtables doe neglect to leauie and gather all or any of theſe Fines, they are to forfeit forty ſhillings for euery ſuch neglect.

Now and it ſhall pleaſe you (Right Honourable and Worſhipfull) all theſe Lawes and Conſtitutions are ſo well deuiſed as can be, and if they were as well put in execution, there would ſodainly follow an happy reformation, and the infinite number of Ale-houſes, and Tipling houſes, which now are ſuffered, would ſoone vaniſh and come to nothing. For there is no need or neceſſity of any ſuch number, eſpecially in Citties and great Townes, where there be ſuch multitudes of people meeting and prouoking one another to goe into them, to ſwill and tipple, to the great miſchiefe and damage, thereby falling not onely vpon particular perſons, but alſo to the inſufferable diſhonour of God, and the ſcandall of this Citty, & Nation.

The firſt hurt they doe, is for that they here vſe, and ingroſſe, foure, fiue, or ſixe hundred Barrells of ſtrong Beere

in

in their houses and Cellars at once, and muddy strong Ale of 14. or 16. shillings a barrell.

Secondly, to draw out this strong Liquor, they take boyes to be their Apprentises, and to serue them 7, 8, or 9. yeares, who when their time is expired, are made free, and because they haue beene brought vp to nothing else, whereby to earne an honest liuing, they must forsooth, by vertue of that seruice, keepe Alehouses. And so they make an occupation of Tipling and Ale-house-keeping contrary to the Law.

Thirdly, they commonly (I meane those of most note) keepe two or three great Seacole fires continually burning in most of their houses, onely for men and women to sit swilling, gaming, taking Tobacco, and practising vnlawfull exercises.

Fourthly, in some of their houses there is toasted out in a day or two an halfe pecke loafe of good bread, which is so steeped and saaked in their strong headdy Ale, that neither men, doggs, nor hennes can eate it, and so I haue seene a great boule full of such Toasts throwen to the Dounghill at once, when many a poore soule hath passed by ready to starue for lacke of bread.

Fifthly, for a fitting place to lay in Beere, and a conuenient house to entertaine Guests, and to doe these acts of waste and spoile in, if they may and can translate and make it meet for such purposes, they will giue 30. 40. or 50. pound Rent a yeare, which any man may imagine they cannot possibly get honestly, but by small and false Potts, Iuggs, and measures, and other base tricks they haue inuented, and are furnished with out of the Diuells storehouse. Nay there are few Chandlers but sell strong Ale, Bottle-beere, and Tobacco: many Bruers bay houses which they let out to beggarly fellowes, not for yearely Rent, but to be paid so much vpon e-

very Barrell: so that where good doings are, as they terme it, they make 50. pound more of a house, not worth one pound by the yeare.

Sixthly, they vsually haue raw pickeld herring, salt berfe, Anchoves, Rashers on the Coales, with other salt meates, which they haue euer in readinesse, and call them their shoeing hornes, to draw on mens stomackes, and cause them to take their liquor the more freely.

Seuenthly, they striue one against another, who shall haue the strongest Beere, and Ale, whereupon they agree and bargaine with their Bruers vnderhand, prouoking them to brue them Beere and Ale of extraordinarie price and strength.

Eightly, they mingle their muddy strong Ale with some base stuffe, which makes many men starke mad drunk with a little of it, and then they will neuer out, which often kills them: so likewise their strong stale Beere which is kept in wine Caske, vntill it be two or three yeares old, the lees of the wine, and the strong vapour of the Beere working together, I am of opinion doth kill many a one drinking too much of it, as new Ale doth when it once doth touch the Cap.

Ninthly, they vsually draw out 10. 12. or 15. Barrells of such Beere and Ale in some of their houses in a weeke, whereof the better halfe is spent in wast, as may thus be easily proued

For there is an excessiue number of Barrells of Beere and Ale, daily and weekely brued in this Kingdome, I will not say many hundreds, but many thousands: for in *London*, and the Suburbes, there be divers common Bruers, which brue strong Beere, and Ale, and most of them when they brue least, brue fifty; and some

some of them fourescore, or an hundred Barrells at one Bruing, and so continue twice or thrice every weeke, never ceasing their ordinary stint.

Now if any should be so bold, as to question what becomes of all this strong Beere, and Ale? Some perchance would answere, and say: It is brued for the Nobilitie, Gentrie, Merchants, Aldermen, and other men of wealth in and about *London*.

But I answere to this, That if all the Nobility, &c. and their whole families should drinke no other, but strong Beere and Ale, it were impossible that all they should drinke off and spend one quarter of that which is daily brued in *England*. And besides it is well known that all such men of wealth spend very little either in their *London*, or Countrey houses, but sixe shillings Beere, and commonly they have in the Country Provision of their owne to brue their Beere or Ale: so then it is manifest, it neither is, nor can be brued for them. Which being true it must needes follow, that all, or the greatest part of the strong Beere, or Ale, that is daily brued both in *London* and else-where in this Kingdome, is spent, consumed, and wasted in Ale houses, and Tipling houses.

But some may say againe vnto me, will you say that all or the most part of strong Beere, and Ale is brued for Ale-houses, and spent there: who, or what sort of people are they who devoure so much? For there is abundance of strong Beere daily brued.

I will tell you, it is for the most part swilled in, and tossed vp by them of the middle, and meaner rancke, as handicrafts men, workemen of all sorts, Labourers, Porters, Carmen, Water-bearers, and Watermen,

Iourneymen and Apprentices of all occupations, and trades, that sit night and day, swilling and tipling in these Ale-houses, wasting and lavishing more in one day, then would serve a temperate man with his wife, and three or foure Children a whole weeke in his private house.

Which may well be proved: For I my selfe did see accidentally seaven poore labouring men, which came into an Ale house in *London*, and in lesse then an houre quaught off seaven and thirty Potts of strong Beere; and yet fell to it fresh againe, and if this be not waste, surely there can be none.

Againe, in another of these Tipling houses there was one Rakeshame which came and five more with him; this loviall spend-thrift, drew forth his purse, and tooke out eight shillings foure pence, and called for an hundred Kanns of Beere, which were filled in a trice, and almost as sodainly turned downe Guttur lane among these sixe Drunkards.

Againe, I haue often seene forty, fifty, or more Iourneymen, *Dutch* and *French* go into an Ale-house, when they had no needes, and haue swilled vp two or three Barrells of Beere before they left, and what shall I say more, there are many such wastfull meetings in these Ale-houses, in some of which they haue devices to draw out the liquor in length, and measure it out by the Ell, Yard, or Foote and a daughter.

So likewise they haue their Randevous at one anothers houses, and gathering companies together, they say one to another, come let vs go to *Iack Rakers* house, sayes one of the company, why will you goe thither, let vs goe to your house: no, no saith he, we will goe

 thither,

thither, for hee was at my house another day; and brought a good company of good guests with him, and we sung *Phillada*, and threw the Dice at *Tedloim*, and my chance was Cater Ace, and it fell to my share to drinke nine glasses of Beere one after another, and the other day, there was eight of vs all Tipplers, and we went to *Hugh Cadmors* house, and *Raph Hughgutts*; and so we must goe visit one another how and then, and carry Customers one to another; for when hee comes to me and spends royally, I must needes goe to him sometimes, for we must helpe one another after this fashion.

In another of these houses by the report of the Tipler himselfe, there was one of these great Cormidances, which vsually came to his house to swill and tipple; & his manner was to seate himselfe for the whole day, in some place which best fitted his purpose, to call in Passengers as they passe by, and others that he had appointed that day to aske for him; and he that asked for him must pay two potts; and every such a day they draw out three or foure Barrells of Beere by that mans meanes.

Now if this disorderly order do not make my words good, that halfe in halfe is wastfully consumed, let any discreet man be Iudge in this case, and give his definite sentence, whether there doth any good and credit redound to the Citty and Realme by the needlesse number of Ale-houses, or rather if they be not causes and occasions of much harme, mischiefe, and reproach vnto the whole Kingdome.

Tenthly, by this their giuing entertainment to such people, they haue not onely beggered, and vndone many

an Artizan who would otherwise follow his worke, if there were not such base places suffered, where Tables, Cards, Dice, and slide groat are vsed all the yeare long, and where any idle companion if he haue but coyne, pawne, or credit, may be entertained as a spectator to bet, or as a Gamester to play, from one end of the weeke to the other, without checke or controle, for such house-keepers are ever in Fee with the Counstable and Officers who should reforme, or complaine of such disorders, and besides of late they haue gott a new tricke (how lawfull it is I know not, but sure I am vngodly the practise is, and shamefull to any place where civill government is establisht) and by vertue forsooth of a Licence from the Groome Porter, they outbraue the Magistrate, and keepe all kind of mis-rule, day and night as it were by authoritie, and in dispite of the Statutes provided to the contrary. Which their irregular courses haue I dare to iustifie it filled every parish almost throughout the Land with beggars and poore people, whose children are faine in charitie to be brought vp and kept at the parishes charge; which needed not to haue been, if the parents had not ben harboured in such prophane Cages, when they might and should haue followed their worke, yea, and would doubt, if there were not so many Rubbs in their way.

Eleauenthly, they which resort to such houses, are not so much to be blamed, as they that keep them. For Crowes will not light, but where carrion is: and as the old prouerbe is, If there were no receiuers there would bee no theeues. And so say I, If there were not so many Alehouses to enterteine them, there would not be the tenth part of the pot companions, drunkards, and ill husbands that now are. Therefore take away the cause, and the effect will soone

follow.

follow; for there are many thousands both in this Citie and Kingdome, that would neuer come into any of these houses, did they not see so generall a tollerasion; and the perswasion of one to another prouokes them many times against their wills to enter, not minding to stay, but being once got in, the company, the strong liquor, the smooth tongued Host, Hostesse, Tapster, or (I rather thinke) the Deuill so blindfolds them, that they can find the way no more out againe in any seasonable time; but sit close to their Cupps, like to so many iron pinnas attracted by a loadstone.

There be many young lusty fellowes in and about *London*, who are strong and able to worke, but being idly disposed they basely leave off their honest trades, and vnder colour of keeping a Chandlers shop having got into their houses 40. 50. or an 100. Barrells of Beere and Ale, they turne Ale-house-keepers, a thing cleane contrary to all ancient customes, and lawes of this Kingdome and Citty, which have well ordeined that where there was need of Ale-houses, there should none be allowed to keepe such houses, but such ancient men and women as were past their labours, and knowne to be of civill life and honest conversation, or lame and maimed souldiers, or aged Mariner: and not every young fellow, to skip off from his stall or stooll, and presently or set vp an Ale-house, as in this famous Citty too many daily do, more is the shame, and pitty it is not more narrowly looked vnto, and they forced to followv the trades and occupations vvhereto they vvere brought vp, and not liue so idly by the sinnes of others: but vvhere the fault rests iudge you.

In the thirteenth place: The Ale Cunners that are chosen,

chosen and appointed in this Kingdome, and sworne to look to measures, &c. are in great fault, and doe much hurt, & hinder the reformation of these so grosse abuses. For they wrong the Magistrate by their pretence of honesty and diligence in their office, when they performe nothing lesse then what they ought: for all the paines they take is to goe from Ale-house to Ale-house once a quarter, or oftener, with their boxe of Authority, to gather what euery one will giue them so it exceed fourepence, but not vnder. And this benevolence or bribe is, because he must winke at the false vnsized measures, and other wicked deuices and doings, but for that I know not their oath, nor the extent of their office, I leaue them to their owne Consciences, and to those which know their place better then I doe.

In the fourteenth place, which in my opinion is very vnfitting, their Signes must be either of Persons, as Kings and Queenes heads, &c. or stories out of Gods word, as Iacobs well, Iohn Baptists head, the Salutation, Peter & Paul, Daniell in the denne, and others, as if these all tended to Drinking and Drunkennesse, to the horrible abusing the holy Scriptures.

Furthermore, by the lawes of the Kingdome there are no Ale-houses nor Tipling houses at all allowed, but their setting vp, or putting downe, is wholly left to the discretion of the Iustices of peace, who by suffering such an vnnecessary number of them, as they do, seeme to verefie and approve that speach of the Emperour *Titus*: *Dulce lucrum ex re qualibet.*

Againe, they neither are nor can be truly tearmed Victuallers, insomuch as there is not one amongst ten of them here in *London*, that have either conuenient lodging, or diet for men, but onely seates or roomes

for

for swilling and tipling, and many of them in holes, and corners sell extraordinary strong Beere and Ale without Licence, having no other Roomes for their liquor, or themselves, save that they lie in: but if they have two or three, though never such Dogge-holes, they are jolly fellowes.

Moreover, Victuallers are termed in the Law by these names: Butchers, Bruers, Bakers, Poulters, Cooks, Inne-keepers, Costermongers, Vintners, and Fishmongers. Wherefore it were to be wished, that none might be allowed to sell drinke in *London*, vnlesse he were a Freeman of one of those said Companies, and likewise such to be bound as well to dresse meate for diet, and to keepe meete lodging for trauailours, as drinking and tipling, and that in conuenient houses, and places, or else not.

Lastly, that allowing and tolerating of Ale-house-keepers is null in the case of Vsurie: for by our Lawes, no Vserers are allowed, but if any Vserer shall take aboue eight pound in the hundred, then he shall forfeit so much: and so it is of Ale-houses.

But if that it shall please the Iustices to suffer such vpon their good behaviour: If those Ale-house-keepers doe otherwise then is permitted by the Law, they must be punished according to the Law, in that case provided against such offenders.

Some perchance will here alledge, and say: It is true indeed, there be many good and profitable Lawes already made, and still in force, by which many great fines and forfeitures are imposed vpon the heades of all offenders in that kind, but we see no reformation at all, yea rather it growes each day worse and worse,

for we ſee more drunkenneſſe, and more immoderate tipling in Ale-houſes, ſince the great laſt plague, and mortality, then ever was knowne before, eſpecially by the meaner ſort before ſpoken of, who lie ſucking and ſwilling in Ale-houſes, without controwle night and day moſt ſhamefully, when their poore Wives, and ſmall Children all ragged and tattered goe trudging to the Brue-houſe dores with pales or tubbs to fetch in drinke of one or two gallons a penny, ſtuffe ſcarce good enough for hogges, and that muſt ſerve their turnes, or none; when in the meane time the vnthrifty wicked husbands lie quaffing in the Ale-houſe ſtrong liquor of ſixe or eight pence a Gallon, as they pay for it. And many of theſe Hell-hounds having had good portions with their wives, it being by their ill huſbandry and haunting of Ale-houſes quite conſumed, they being brought to extreme poverty turne Porters, or ſuch like, and at length grow deſperately careleſſe of themſelves, their Wives and Children.

Now what is the reaſon that this wickedneſſe, and exceſſive waſt in Ale-houſes is ſuffered, ſeeing the Magiſtrates doe know of it, and ſo wholeſome lawes are eſtabliſhed to prevent and amend it? Where lies the fault, that hitherto both the Ale houſe-keepers, and the roaring Crue that frequent them doe what they liſt, as if they were lawleſſe libertines.

My anſwere to this is, that though the offence be neuer ſo great, and amerciaments in ſome ſort by the Lawes proportionable, yet becauſe the penalties and fines impoſed vpon the Delinquents are appointed onely to goe to the poore of that Pariſh, where the of-

fence

fence is committed, and no part thereof is allotted to the Informer, or him that first detects such offences (as in other penall statutes it is vsuall:) this makes men loth to put themselves forward in a busineſſe (though never so beneficiall to the Common-weale) where they are sure to get neither gaine, pleasure, nor thanks, but much trouble, and ill will, for taking notice of, or speaking against such abuses: for if any man out of his love to God, and in hatred of these vices will make relation thereof to the Magistrate in hope and desire of Reformation; that man must at his owne cost and travaile, fetch and pay for the warrants from the Iustices, then he must get a Constable to serve them, then he must witnesse and take his oath against the offenders, and all this being done, the Churchwardens and Constables are to leavie the fines, and distribute them amongst the poore, but he that brought it to light (if he escape a mischiefe, which many times the party punished will if he have opportunity, not faile to doe him) must looke for ill language, and bad lookes. Whence it comes that not one amongst ten thousand will meddle with, or detect these offenders, albeit they are daily to be seene reeling and vomiting, yea like swine tumbling in the open streets: where if men might have some allowance towards their trouble, losse of time, and charges, when they make such complaints and relations, no doubt the matter would be better looked into, and the more speedily amended.

And first, the poore to whom these forfeitures should come, would have more reliefe, if the fines were divided betweene the relators and them, whereas now they have nothing at all, or very little and seldome.

Secondly, because they knew that nothing is awarded to them that shall complaine against them: the offenders in this kind doe mocke and deride the Laws as of no force, and are growne to such an height of scorne, and taking liberty to themselves in sinning, that they stand in awe of none, but doe even what they list, both in selling, and entertaining, and other irregular tricks, caring for, or fearing, neither God, nor the King, nor his Lawes, nor the Magistrates, nor the disturbance of their peaceable neighbours; let the Common-wealth sinke, or swim, so that their drinking and drunken Customers come apace to swill and tipple, so the tap runne, and the potts walke, they care for no more.

Now (vnder Correction) the onely meanes to suppresse, and confound this excessive, riotous, needlesse profusion, and waste occasioned by such tipling in Alehouses, is to appoint some faithfull, religious, wise, sober men, hating bribes, and Covetousnesse, for to put those good Lawes in execution, as they were sincerely intended against all such offendors, without respect, favour or affection, dread, or reward, which being once performed with impartial Iustice on all sides, and all such fines and forfeitures duely levied, and truly paid by the offendors, there would needs no other way, to make such Ale-house-keepers weary of their profession, and so reduce them to a farre lesse number, and all the abovenamed abuses into conformity, for if as they ought they were inforced to observe all those Iniunctions by the Law on their part to be kept being vnwilling to performe the one, and vnable long to doe the other: they would (I say) pull downe themselves:

themselves: for put the case they would still keepe such houses, and fill them as they now do with strong Beere, and Ale, if every one that comes to drink there should pay ten groates, and the owner of the house ten shillings, or if they were forced to sel their strongest Beere, and Ale, for a penny the full Ale quart forth of dores, and to pay for every default twenty shillings, would they not thinke you, soone betake themselves to some other course of life? Surely yes.

But me thinks, I heare some say vnto me. If these things should come so to passe as you speake off, it would bring much losse and hindrance to many men, and some would be quite undone by it, for that their whole living depends on such trading in Beere and Ale, what shall become of all such, how would you haue them to liue? Thinke you that ever the Clarks will yeild to their suppression? seeing they haue once a yeare two shillings & sixe pence a peice of every one of them for renuing their Licence, and twelue pence a peice every Lent for their bonds to dresse no flesh, when there are at least 3 or 4 thousands of such Tipling houses in and about *London*, besides *Tauernes* and *Innes*? Or thinke you the *Brewers* will ever giue way to it? For if it were so, that Ale-houses should be put downe, whereas now they brue an hundred barrells they would not brue twentie, for these Ale house-keepers, are their cheife customers for strange beere and Ale, wherefore if they should sell none, but according to Stature, they needed to brue little or none. So likewise all Tapsters, Tiplers, Alehouse keepers, Drunkards, needlesse drinkers, idle companions, gamesters, and the whole route of wicked

ked good fellowes will cry out and ſing a ſorrowfull heigh hoe, when they ſhall be reſtrained from their old familiar freinds, mine hoſt, and his ſtrong licquor, beere and Ale, which in times paſt was to them both meate, drinke and cloath.

I anſwer, that the commodities, which will ariſe by the ſuppreſſion of theſe Nurſeries of all diſorders, theſe Receptacles of bauds, whores, Ruffians, Theiues Cheators, Cony-catchers, & ſuch like accurſed wretches, who are the bane, and burthen of the whole Land, would as farre exceed theſe pettie ſuppoſed wrongs done vnto a few, as light doth excell darkeneſſe, and it would be a ioye to every godly minded man to ſee the word of God mainteyned, and his name reverenced: and his Saboths better kept, which in theſe Denns of Sauadge beaſts, is continually by the vnſanctified reſorters vnto them abuſed, prophaned, and violated. And ſurely every true hearted ſubiect, cannot but take delight in giving content vnto his Prince, which he may not poſſibly doe, ſo long as he is willing by himſelfe, or by ſuffering others (if he may prevent it) to infringe the Kings Lawes. And in a word, there is no man that injoyes but common ſenſe, and is governed onely by the light of Nature, which will not affirme that it is better, *Quod potius vnum pereat, quam vnitas.* No Chirurgion but will yeld rather to cut off one putrified limbe, then to let the whole body periſh. And truely it is much to be feared, that if theſe Temples of the Devill be not ſpedily ſuppreſſed, if the multitude that frequent them be not diſperſed, and compelled to imbrace ſome more civill courſe of life, the wrath of God will erre long fall vpon

on vs, and endanger both Church and cõmonweale, much is the ſcandall that by reaſon of theſe diſorders, is ſpread over the world againſt our religion, great is the damage that the whole Realm ſuſteineth, through the toleration of them.

O therefore all you wiſe Magiſtrates whom it chiefly doth concerne, it being your duty to doe what in you lieth to roote out vice, to plant in vertue, to cheriſh the induſtrious and honeſt Citizen, and to correct or baniſh the idle loyterer, to propagate religion, to advance the glory of God, and to augment the honour of our Soveraigne, and the renowne of this flouriſhing Kingdome: put I ſay your helping hands to the cleanſing your Citty from theſe ſinkes of ſinne, which if they be long ſuffered to increaſe, as they daily do, will hardly leave one houſe free from their contagion, and infectious vapour. Let not the Iuſtices perſwade you in the behalfe of their Clarkes, nor the Bruers ſeduce you through their deſire of gaine, nor the Ale-houſe-keepers move you by their faire tongued frends, or fawning petitions; but goe on boldly in the enterprize, ſo ſhall you be aſſured of Gods aſſiſtance, your Princes favour, all good mens prayers, and everlaſting commendation and renowne: feare not then the curſes of the wicked Toſpots, nor the threats of the Ale-houſe-keepers, nor the obloquie of Raſcalls, neither doe you reſpect the Clarkes illgotten fees, nor the Bruers vnconſcionable gaines; but doe the worke of the Lord cheerfully, and indeavour carefully, that the Kings Lawes may effectually be put in execution.

And ſo craving pardon for this my rude preſumption,

on, I end with that sweete saying of *Dauid*, *Psal.* 122. *verse* 6. *Pray for the peace of Ierusalem: O let them prosper that loue thee: Peace bee euer within thy gates, and prosperity within thy Pallaces.* Even so I with many thousands more in this Citty, and Kingdome, will, as is our bounden Duety is, continually pray for the happy, and speedy successe of these things.

And let all sober-minded men saye

Amen. Amen.

FINIS.

An advertisement to the Ale-house-keepers and Tiplers.

IT is very strange and lamentable to see the great multitudes of your profession and craft that vse tipling and drawing, hoording vp and selling of this strong Beere and Ale in this Land and Citty, insomuch that in some one street about London, there is aboue an hundred Tipling houses crept vp within lesse then these twenty yeares, and yet dee daily increase: Some of them being weary of their Country labours, and comming hither they must be Victuallers: But most of them leauing their honest and laudable trades, and fall to victualling. Now I speake vnto you all, but more especially to those of you that haue beene brought vp to some honest occupation, and haue basely left your honest and lawfull calling wherein you were brought vp and instructed, to keepe houses for the receipt of all kind of wickednesse, and vngodly ones whatsoeuer, neuer caring how nor by what meanes your gaines come in vnto you, whether by swearing and tearing the Lords name in peeces, by filling and selling of small Potts and Canns, by whoring and bawding, by Carding, and Dicing, by Cheating, and Cosening, & by beastly Drunkards in abundance.

What shall I say vnto you, that many, or the most of you haue gotten vnto your selues great store of wealth by this meanes, by defrauding and deceiuing the Kings people, and consuming and beggering of thousands of poore people in

this Land and Citty, in ſuffering them to ſit ſwilling and tipling in your houſes day and night, ſometimes ſpewing, ſometimes piſſing, ſometimes ſleeping, and ſometimes brawling & fighting, & many more worſe then theſe that might be named, when many Porters and Labourers, and others, ſhall ſit ſwilling and ſpending all that ever they can get, and their wives and poore Children ſtarue at home for want of bread, and this is (as the common ſaying is) Mamada for the Victuallers, for then comes in their gaines when they are halfe drunke, then comes in halfe potts for whole potts, and ſcores vp two for one, &c.

The manifold trickes and devices that you Tiplers and Victuallers have, that makes you ſuch great gainers thereby, that you in ſhort ſpace (onely by the tap) are able to build, plant, and purchaſe vnto your ſelves great ſtore of wealth out of poore mens purſes.

But when the queſtion ſhall bee asked you, when, where & how did you get the money that did pay for the building of ſuch a houſe, and for the purchaſing of ſuch and ſuch land, I will tell you, that you muſt all anſwere directly thus, God be merciſull vnto you, for that by vngodly and vnlawfull meanes you haue got and purchaſed all that you haue. And what a miſerable, lamentable, and wretched caſe will you bee in, when you ſhall bee arraigned before the Lord our God: and ſo many poore men, women, and children, ſhall there ſtand to witnes againſt you, with their complaints, that they haue periſhed for want of bread, becauſe you haue ſuffered and kept them night and day, ſpending, ſwilling and drinking all they had in your houſes, you your ſelves (for the vttering and ſpending of your drinke) perſwading and prouoking them thereunto.

Wherfore for theſe your vngodly courſes, in the getting of

your lands, possessions, and goods, by the ruine and ouerthrow of thousands of poore people, together with the consuming of this Common-wealth, and you making no conscience at all of it, (without you doe speedily and earnestly repent of all these vngodly evills that come to this land and Citty by your meanes:) Hell will be your portion and inheritance for everlasting, and as you haue kept those men and women (to the great dishonour of almighty God) in your houses, spending, and wasting his good creatures, you sporting and reioycing at it to see them drunke.

So shall you be kept in the chaines of darkenesse for ever, the Devill and all his Angells sporting and reioycing (to your terrors and griefes) at your foolish follies, that you had no better grace, when you lived here to serve the Lord your God, but that his locall dwelling must be your portions.

Wherefore I doe humbly admonish you all, you Tiplers, & you that keepe these Tipling houses, (whereby God and this land is so abused) that you will surcease from buying and hoording vp any more of this strong Beere and Ale, and leave off all your vngodlie practises that way, and returne to your former lawfull occupations, that you may gett your living in the feare of God with good consciences, and you shall find and see, that one pennie gotten with honestie, & a good conscience, shall prosper better, and bee more comfortable vnto your vnstaid mindes, then twentie pence that is gotten by Tipling and filling of small potts: At what time the Angells in heaven will reioyce to see you leave your former euill wayes. And the Lord from heaven will blesse all your honest and lawfull courses.

And now mistake me not I pray you, for I speake vnto you, not desiring your destruction, but with all my heart & soule desiring your saving health and salvation, that you

may ſhame the Divell that hath drawne you to all theſe evills: And praiſe the Lord your God, that of his meere mercy hath drawne you from them.

Your hearty well-wiſher: *R. R.*

To all good fellowes (as they be called) and Company keepers.

TO all you I ſay, the holy Scriptures are very plenteous in many places, threatning very ſorely all thoſe that delight in drinking and Drunkenneſſe: you that can read them may read them, and they that cannot reade them may heare them, with what a horrible deteſtation the Lord our God doth deteſt all thoſe that doe abuſe his excellent bleſſings, in a riotous miſpending of them, as part of them is ſet downe before. But becauſe I would not have you to make a company of Tiplers to grow fat, and your ſelves to grow leane, and that they ſhould not (as they commonly vſe to doe) laugh and deride, and mocke at your follies, when you have ſpent all that ever you could get, vpon them, and in their houſes, and a[illegible]he comm[illegible]n Pro-

verbe

verbe is, when you have ſpent all amongſt them, and that you have no more, *no penny no Pater noſter:*) they thruſt you out of their dores by the head and ſhoulders with theſe comforts, get you gone you beggarly drunken knave.

I will cite one place of Scripture vnto you, and that is out of the holy Apoſtle *Peter*, 1 *Pet.* 4. 3, 4. where he ſaith, (to withdraw all men from theſe evills of drunkenneſſe, glutony and wantonneſſe:) *Let it bee ſufficient* (ſaith hee) *that we haue ſpent the time paſt of our liues after the faſhions and luſts of the world, in Drunkenneſſe, Gluttony, and Drinkings.*

Now I ſay vnto you, take the holy Apoſtles counſell, and if you have abuſed your ſelves, and offended your neighbours, & diſhonoured your God that made you, by abuſing his good creatures in Drunkenneſſe and riotouſneſſe, and have made the Victuallers rich, and your ſelves poore, there is no time paſt, for our God is a mercifull God, and let it now yet at the laſt be ſufficient for you, that whereas heretofore you no ſooner got a penny, but the Tipler preſently had it: Now learn a new courſe of life, and let not them build and purchaſe out of your labors, and afterwards laugh you to ſcorne; but if you muſt needes drinke, go home to your houſes, and let your poore Wives and Children have part with you, and that will be a ſweet harmony (as the ſaying is) *It is merry in the hall, when beards wagge all:* For there is not any of the pooreſt of you all, but if you would keepe out of theſe Tipling houſes, and not ſpend your time and money amongſt them, you might with Gods bleſſed mercy live well enough of your ſelves, and maintaine your charge that you

have in a reſonable good ſort: but becauſe when you meete one with another, your next way is to the Ale-houſe, that doth conſume you, for the ſpending of your time in ſuch an idle manner, is worſe then ſpending your money. For you goe many times into the Ale-houſe, and there you ſit drinking over a pot or two of Beer, ſometimes two or three houres, in which time you might have earned ſixe pence or a ſhilling: neither let the comming to drinke with your old acquaintance be any hinderance vnto you, that therefore you cannot leave theſe courſes. For this Apoſtle ſaith, that it will ſeeme to them very ſtrange, that you run not with them to the ſame exceſſe of riot; and therefore (becauſe you doe not continue with them in your old vngodly courſes, of drinking, ſwilling, ſwearing, and idling,) they ſpeake evill of you when they once perceive that you doe once begin to repent of your former ſinnes, of waſting and miſpending, & to leaue their companies, all the evill words that ever they can devile they will give you: likewiſe if you ſhould continue in their companies, and ſpend all that ever you could get by any meanes, till you and your wives goe a begging, you ſhould have of them bad words alſo, and not one penny of any of them, to helpe neither you, nor your wife and children, when you have ſpent all amongſt them, no if you ſhould ſtarve; but this you ſhall be ſure to have, or the like, let him goe like a drunken knave as he is, &c.

Therefore (I ſay) leave off this your ſpending in time before all be gone, and helpe your ſelves by Gods bleſſing, in your diligent care and labours; and you ſhall ſee the time, that others alſo ſeeing your courſes,

will

will for ſhame of the world leave off their drinking, and ſwilling alſo, and live ſoberly and thriftily in this preſent world. At what time you ſhall doe ſo the Tiplers may ſhut vp their dores, and pull downe their Signes, and turne to their old trades, to get their livings: and you for your parts ſhall find comforts in his world amongſt men, and in the world to come everlaſting happineſſe, to raigne with Chriſt eternally in his holy Kingdome.

And be not offended with me I pray you, that am your freind, for if I did not wiſh you all as well as my ſelfe, I would never adviſe you to leaue off your evill, and to liue in better faſhions.

Yours. R. R.

An

An Admonition to Drunkards, by Gods sodaine Iudgements falling vpon them in their Drunkennesse.

FIrst. one *Roger Bartlet*, swearing, and cursing such as reproved him for his drunkennesse, being in the middest of his cupps, drinking of Tobacco, going to the casement, it standing open, one passing by, cast his eye vpon him, and came into the house, demanding if one *Roger Bartlet* were not there, was answered, yes; who comming to *Bartlet*, demanded of him, if he had beene ever in *Stafford-shire*: *Bartlet* with blushing denied; yes said the other man, your name is *Reger Bartlet*, and some 14. yeares ago you slew my Father, for which you are a condemned man, although you fled then: whereupon some two or three dayes after, *Bartlet* was carried downe into *Stafford-shire*, & there executed.

Some foure yeares since one *C. B.* being a drinking in *Golding-lane*, about twelve a clocke at midnight, came out of the Ale-house drunke, and being gone three or foure houses off, he fell downe in the middle of the streete dead drunke, vntill the night cart came and went over him, and so he died.

Some two yeares since another *T. F.* by name, a common drinker; his friend, who often had forewarned him of his drinking, and mocking of those that reproved him for his vices, his friend tells him, that God would sodainely come vpon him in justice for abusing his mercies and long patience: he answered his friend with mockes, saying, he would doe well enough for all that: the next day as hee passed through *Christ-Church*, he fell downe stone dead.

These are fearefull examples, and I pray to God that every one that is addicted to these sinnes, would lay them to heart, and labour by true and vnfeigned repentance to cast off their iniquities. *Amen.*

The Practiſe of Mr. *George Coldwell*, being Major of *Northampton*, 1606. in ſuppreſſing of Drunkenneſſe, Dicing and Carding, then abounding in the ſaid Towne of *Northampton*.

First, he aſſembled together the Aldermen of the ſaid Towne, he manifeſted vnto them his purpoſe and intention, and ordained theſe acts.

First, that no Inhabitants within the ſaid Citty or Liberties, ſhould enter into any Ale-houſe to drinke together.

Secondly, that the firſt ground of erecting of Ale-houſes in euery Citty or towne, was either for Trauailers paſſing by the way, or for thoſe that were Inhabitants in the ſaid Towne or Borough, that could not brue themſelues.

Thirdly, it was ordeined, that if any Ale-houſe-keeper ſhould ſuffer any Inhabitants of the ſaid Towne to enter into their houſes to drinke together, or to dice and card together: The ſaid Inholder or Ale houſe-keeper, ſhould pay three ſhilling foure pence, and abide impriſonment the Maiors pleaſure.

Fourthly, that whatſoeuer perſon or perſons inhabiting within the ſaid Towne, that ſhould enter into any of the ſaid Ale-houſes, to tipple or to drinke, as aforeſaid, that perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhould be committed to priſon, and pay three ſhillings foure pence fine.

Fiftly, that whereas heretofore diuerſe perſons that gaue themſelues to drinking, dicing & carding in the ſaid Ale-houſes, miſpending much time, conſuming all that they could get by their labors, to the impouriſhing of their wiues and Children; by this meanes, thoſe euill cuſtomes ſhould bee broken off, and their wiues and children greatly releiued by their husbands labours; when they ſhall bee forced to ſend for ſuch Ale or Beere home to their owne houſes.

Sixthly, it was prouided, that if any ſtranger came into the ſaid Towne, & if he did requeſt to giue vnto a Townes man either Wine or Beere, in ſuch a caſe it was lawfull for the ſaid Inhabitant to goe with the ſaid ſtranger, or the Townes man in the like kind to offer or giue vnto the ſtranger the curteſie of the Towne, becauſe diuerſe perſons of the Towne had not fit houſes to entertaine ſtrangers: Prouided alſo, that they ſtayed not in the ſaid houſe aboue an hower to drinke in.

Seuenthly, they ordeined orders againſt going to Faires that ſhould fall on the Sabbath day, with fines for tranſgreſſours.

Eightly, they prouided that no ſwearers, curſers, Drunkards, or idle perſons ſh u'd haue aue any reliefe.

Theſe with diuerſe worthy conſtitutions, were ordeined and put in execution within the ſaid Towne of Northampton, *whereby all prophaneneſſe, drinking, dicing and carding, &c. ſtood cleane away out of the freedome of the Towne, into the ſuburbes.*

Let it be conſidered, of Gods great mercy towards this Towne of Northampton, *that whereas the plague had continued in the ſaid Towne aboue two yeares together, vpon this reformation of the Magiſtrates the Lord ſtayed the Iudgement of the Peſtilence, to the ioy and comfort of the godlie; which was in the yeare 1606.*

Since which time, vpon the humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Towne, it pleaſed King Iames *of bleſſed memory, to inlarge their Priuiledges ſome two miles out of the Towne.*

WHat can be ſaid more then hath beene,
Yea more if that I durſt,
That none in England ſhould be ſeene
To drinke till he be thurſt.

But this I ſay to thee ô man,
Thy Iudgement comes with ſpeed,
Even for thy drinking alwayes when
Of drinke thou hadſt no need.

But now begin man out of hand,
To haunt no Ale-houſe more:
Then all the Tiplers in this Land
May ſhut vp ſhop and doore.

For wi, by thee they live ſo brave,
O foole canſt thou not ſee:
That every Tapſter and Tipler
Growes rich by thee and mee.

For pounds and hundreds they have got
Of poore men purſe and ſcore:
Which maketh thouſands well I wot,
To beg from dore to dore.

Now all you Gallants of the Land,
Which to Ale-houſes reſort:
I let you this to vnderſtand,
You get an ill report.

May you not be aſhamed here
In Ale-houſes to ſit,
A typling Kanns and Iuggs of Beere,
For Carters which is fit.

For there's no man of any parts,
In Turkey, Italy, *or* Spaine:
But loaths the Tap house with his heart
To be in them great shame.

But Dutch *and* French *they are so bent*
To drinke and will not spare:
Till clothes be gon, and money spent,
And then they swagger and sweare.

We Englisn *men haue bravely learn'd*
Of Dutch *and* French *I thinke:*
For all our warlike feates are turn'd
To swill, swagger and drinke.

O foolish man learne of the beast,
And I will tell thee why:
For they doe make a royall feast,
But drinke not till they be dry.

For tell me now if that thou can
When thou drink'st without need:
What good that doth to any man,
But brings woes with speed.

For dropsies, fevers, goots, & sottishnes,
Doe follow drinking much:
Which in the end comes to such rottenes,
That thou must vse a Crutch.

THE

THE MAGISTRATES MVST PVNISH ALL THESE BEING lawfully convicted before them by one witnesse.

1 The Tiplers and Tapsters.	for thiese faults.	The Tiplers 20 shillings for 1 fault, & 10. shil. for another.
2 The Drunkards.		
3 The Ale-house haunters.		
4 The Constables.		False measures twenty shillings.
5 The Churchwardens.		
6 The Head-boroughs.		For entertaining ten shillings.
7 The Side-men.		

The Constables and Head-boroughes, ten shillings for not putting them in the stockes.

The Churchwardens and Sidemen, forty shillings for not levying the forfeitures after conviction.

The Drunkard five shillings, or sit in the stockes sixe houres.

The Ale-house haunters three shillings foure pence, or put in the stocks 4. hours.

The Tiplers being once convicted for any offence, to be disabled from keeping any Ale-house for three yeares.

ARGVMENTS OR PROPOSITIONS, PROVING THAT ALL true Citizens and Subjects are bound by Oath and Allegiance for the true keeping of the Lawes of the Kingdome.

MY Reason is, that all the Lawes of the Kingdome are grounded vpon the Lawes of God and Reason. And so consequently every Citizen or other subiect, who shall breake these or any of these Lawes, are liable to the penalties of them. Which I confirme by this Syllogisme.

Every Citizen or other subiects which goe to swill and tipple in Ale-houses without need, doe breake the Lawes.

But Citizens or other subiects do breake the Lawes, when they go to swill and tipple in Ale-houses without need.

Therefore they doe incurre the penalties of the same.

And againe:

All Citizens and other subiects, are sworne to keepe faith and troth vnto his Maiesty, and obedience to all those lawes and ordinances, which are made and ordeined for the benefit and welfare of every true subiect, and the Common-wealth.

Therefore if any Citizen or other subiect, shall wilfully breake those lawes and constitutions, by tipling and swilling in Ale-houses without neede, &c: those Citizens and other subiects doe infringe and breake their oathes, and so consequently are guilty of the breach of such oathes, and liable to condigne punishment both of God and man.

TO

TO THE RIGHT HONOVRABLE, THE KNIGHTS *AND BVRGESSES OF THE* Commons Houſe of Parliament.

IT is well knowne vnto you all (Right Honourable) that for the wellfare of his *Maieſty*, your ſeverall Citties and Countries, you are choſen and placed in this Honourable houſe, to eſtabliſh ſuch good lawes and conſtitutions, that may be for the peace and benefit of this Kingdome, and every ſubiect in the ſame, and that I know your Citizens and Countries, have made their choiſe of ſuch grave and wiſe Senatours both of life and Religion, that your Citties and Countries could afford, to ſpeake for them in their abſence: you repreſenting the whole body of the State.

Therefore I humbly intreate you all, as Fathers of the cõmon weale, that you would be pleaſed: to take notice of this little Treatiſe

which

which doth concerne your selves to reforme, there being many good lawes already made, but not executed: the reasons why, are here set plainly downe vnto you.

Now Right Honourable, I will say no more vnto you but this, that for the glory of God, and your Countries good, you would be pleased both now sitting there in Parliament, and likewise when Almighty God and his Maiesty shall give life and liberty to returne every one to his owne Countrey, even to doe your best indeavours to stirre vp your Magistrates and Iustices, that all wicked Ale-houses, Tiplers, Tapsters, Drunkards and needlesse drinkers may bee vtterly dissolved and rooted out of your severall Citties, townes, villages & Countries And to this I say: *Amen. Amen.*

Yours in all humane duty to command:

R. R